

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Partly cloudy to-day, probably showers  
in afternoon; to-morrow fair.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 77; lowest, 61.  
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

# The Sun

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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## R-34 BEGINS RETURN FLIGHT TO SCOTLAND; VISIBLE OVER CITY SOON AFTER MIDNIGHT; WEIMAR RATIFIES PACT; VOTE IS 208 TO 115

### PRESIDENT TO TAKE PACT TO SENATE TO-DAY

To Explain the Treaty as  
First Step in Scotch-  
ing Opposition.

### HAVE MANY PRECEDENTS

Executive Apparently Has De-  
cided to Abandon Policy  
of Aloofness.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, July 9.—The President  
will go to the Capitol to-morrow  
to present to the Senate the results of his  
visit to Paris.

With the President's appearance the  
last vestige of a rhetorical contest be-  
tween the League of Nations and its  
opponents will be dropped and war  
begun. The President will go to  
face a hostile Senate, one with more  
than half of its members unwilling to  
accept the League of Nations as it was  
drawn abroad and a Senate with suf-  
ficient votes to force reservations  
which will remove the objectionable  
clauses which are interpreted to  
threaten the independence of the  
United States in the future.

The President's Senatorial leaders in  
his league fight in the last three days  
have come to realize that this is the  
situation. They will even admit that  
to-day the President stands perilously  
close to defeat.

Opponents of the league, on the other  
hand, are jubilant. While the Presi-  
dent is seeking to gain the confidence  
of the Senate and persuade it to his  
way of thinking, the anti-league are  
murmuring threats now to vote in the  
reservations which they favor, making  
the league over, so far as the United  
States is concerned, then ratifying the  
instrument even while the President is  
touring the country trying to drum up  
support for his plan.

The President's antagonists believe  
that in addition to accepting the United  
States from operations of certain parts  
of the league covenant, notably Article  
X, the peace treaty itself will be  
amended in regard to Shantung.

### May Except Shantung.

While the reservations would have no  
effect on the treaty or the league pact,  
which is woven into it so far as the  
other signatories are concerned, it is the  
belief of lawyers in the Senate that  
amending the peace treaty by striking  
out the Shantung clause to Japan  
would necessitate a resumption of the  
peace conference.

There has been some sharp difference  
of opinion as to the right of the Senate  
to amend the body of a treaty and Sen-  
ators have been recently studying up on  
the precedents. One of them pointed out  
that a study of the treaty making his-  
tory of the country showed that sixty-  
eight treaties had been amended by the  
Senate and afterward ratified. In the  
face of this showing the opponents of  
the Shantung provisions are determined  
to insist that these shall be definitely  
rejected.

Whether the President yet realizes the  
danger of his position, it is certain that  
his opponents do and are prepared to  
take advantage of it. A month ago the  
opposition was spoken of as opposition  
to the league covenant. Now it is oppo-  
sition to the whole program. A month  
ago, likewise, the opposition was talking  
of debating for months and some of its  
more radical spokesmen were insisting  
that they would never allow a vote to  
be taken, because they would talk the  
question to death if need be. To-day  
these things are all changed.

The President's speech in New York  
yesterday further heartened his antago-  
nists. They found in it the same dispo-  
sition to rely on appeal to idealism and  
altruism and to avoid detailed discussion  
of cases that marked his attitude when  
he was last in this country.

They are prepared to deal in specific  
instances and to ask pointed questions.  
Voices in the air and visions on the hori-  
zon are not going to satisfy the hard  
headed opposition. It wants to know  
what America's position in the Pacific  
will be when Japan shall by the acqui-  
sition of Shantung along with Korea  
and South Manchuria have become a state  
equal in population with the United  
States, a reservoir of cheap labor, a modern  
industrial community, the dominator  
of China's vast resources and still am-  
bled by the spirit of imperialism.

President to Be Questioned.

This afternoon it was reported that  
the President would indicate his readi-  
ness to appear in person and explain  
anything about the treaty to the Sen-  
ate, the Foreign Relations Committee or  
any subcommittee. It was received  
with satisfaction by all sides and the  
critics of the program promptly said  
if the President continued in that mind  
an opportunity would be given to him to  
answer questions and make explanations.  
That the President is first going to  
make an appeal for harmony and is de-  
termined to abandon his former policy  
of aloofness was indicated to-day when

### "Gott Strafe Wilson" Stickers in Coblenz; Enlarged U. S. Secret Force Seeks Culprits

By the Associated Press.  
COBLENZ, July 9.—Additional intelligence officers have been as-  
signed to duty in Coblenz, owing to the appearance in the last  
few days of small "stickers" bearing the words, "Gott Strafe Wilson."  
The officers at headquarters said they believed the stickers, which  
were posted on the walls of several public buildings, were the work of  
a few individuals. The wording was printed in colored crayon, the  
first two words in blue, "Wilson" in red.

Handwriting experts said the printing appeared to have been  
done by someone familiar with the English language. The intelligence  
operatives are endeavoring to trace where the paper and crayon were  
bought.

### CONAN DOYLE FEARS RIOTS

Predicts Uprising in England  
if Price Jumping Is  
Not Stopped.

### ASSAILS THE PROFITEERS

Cabbage and Lettuce Bought  
at 8 Cents Sold to Con-  
sumers at 16 to 25 Cents.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the  
London Times Service.  
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LONDON, July 9.—Sir Arthur Conan  
Doyle has come out strongly against  
post-war profiteering, as follows:  
"Unless something is done quickly  
and done thoroughly to check the ris-  
ing prices in the necessities of life  
there will be violence in this country.  
A man must live, and these wicked  
prices are making it a hard matter.  
What are our rulers about and why  
are they tacitly protecting a handful of  
profiteers, to the danger of the nation?  
"The men who are making fortunes  
out of the needs of the people are not  
very numerous and they are not dif-  
ficult to find. Very little examination  
would establish their guilt and if there  
is no law adequately to punish them,  
then it is a reproach to our lawmakers  
that such a law should not exist. Let  
it be passed and most vigorously en-  
forced. A dozen cases of extreme  
punishment would work a wonderful  
change."

See No Limit to Greed.  
"I have some first hand evidence  
of the condition of the market garden  
industry which supplies London with most  
of its vegetables. Cabbage or lettuce  
which is bought from the market gar-  
deners who convey it to Covent Garden  
at 3 cents is sold in the shops at an  
average of 14 cents to 25 cents. Occa-  
sionally it passes that figure. There  
is no limit to conscienceless greed."

"Now only two persons have handled  
the vegetable trade in the morning at  
Covent Garden or other market and the  
dealer who comes to buy it from a whole-  
sale dealer at some later hour. Between  
him and the consumer there is a whole  
lot of what others by their work and care  
have produced, they increase the price  
at least four or five times or eightfold."

### Wholesalers Accused.

"The worst case seems to be that of  
the wholesale dealer, who is as he is  
handling very large quantities and has  
them for only a few hours, one would  
expect that some very trifling charge  
upon each vegetable would still give him  
considerable profit. Far, however, from  
his charge being trifling, he gets more  
and often much more on each cabbage  
or lettuce than the original grower, who  
has taken all the risk and shown all the  
skill. The shopkeeper may be and often  
is criminal also in this matter, but at  
least he does not take some risk with per-  
ishable stock and the uncertain demand.  
"But for these huge profits of the  
middlemen, who must all be on the way  
to great wealth, there can be no ex-  
cess whatever."

### BRITISH COAL PRICE RAISE CAUSES STIR

Commons Told Increase Will  
Meet Wage Demands.

LONDON, July 9.—Announcement  
by Sir Auckland Geddes, the Minister of  
Reconstruction, in the House of Com-  
mons to-day that the Government had  
decided to raise the price of coal to the  
consumer by six shillings (about  
\$1.50) a ton on July 15, caused a sen-  
sation among the members. Andrew  
Bonar Law, the Government leader, in-  
tervening in the proceedings, said the  
Government recognizes the seriousness  
of the coal situation and that debate on  
it would take place Monday next.  
In making his announcement Sir Aus-  
land said it was hoped that the increase  
of six shillings would meet the in-  
crease cost of the payment of standard  
wages, the reduction of hours and the  
reduced shifts. This increased cost of  
fuel, he pointed out, obviously would  
seriously hamper manufacturing and ex-  
port business.

### KAISER URGED TO COME TO N. Y.

Wilhelm Refused to Give Him-  
self Up to Americans  
for Trial.

### GERMANY FACES STORM

Demand for Surrender of War  
Leaders Expected to Rend  
Country.

By KARL H. VAN WIEGAND,  
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.  
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BERLIN, July 8 (delayed).—The offers  
of former Chancellor von Bethmann-  
Hollweg, Field Marshal von Hinden-  
burg, Gen. Ludendorff and others to  
deliver themselves for trial in place of  
the former Kaiser, on the one hand,  
and passive resistance by lesser offi-  
cials on the other hand, indicate the  
probable manner in which the demand  
of the Allies for the delivery of the  
persons they wish to put on trial will  
be met.

Twice the former Kaiser has refused  
to solve the difficult question of giving  
himself up by offering to stand trial. Once  
he rejected a proposal to announce his  
willingness to appear before an inter-  
national neutral court; another time  
he refused to accept a plan to surren-  
der himself to the United States by  
giving himself up to Gen. Dickman at  
Coblenz or secretly sailing to New  
York.

Sensational and surprising as the  
latter plan may seem, it can be said  
that it was considered seriously and,  
according to a reliable authority, was  
submitted to Wilhelm II. Those who  
advocated this scheme, which was pro-  
posed before the peace terms were pre-  
sented to Germany, professed the be-  
lief that the former Kaiser would get  
fairer treatment from the United  
States than in Paris, London or Brus-  
sels.

### Holland in Dilemma.

In view of the attitude taken by him  
on these two plans it is now believed  
in the circle of his personal friends  
that the former Kaiser should "sit  
tight" until Holland requests him to  
depart. For the time being the feeling  
prevails here that the question of de-  
livering up the former Kaiser is Hol-  
land's fight rather than Germany's, and  
will become the latter's only when Hol-  
land asks Wilhelm II. to move on or  
shows a disposition to surrender him  
to the Allies.

This confidence apparently is based  
upon information received here that  
Holland will put up a strong legal bat-  
tle against the violation of her age old  
rights of political asylum.

There is little of the relaxation of  
nerves and quiet of mind so essential to  
Germany at this time; on the contrary  
indications are increasing that the ap-  
proaching demand for the delivery of  
the former Kaiser, and particularly of  
Hindenburg, Ludendorff and others of  
the long list of Germans wanted by the  
Allies, will shake the country to its  
foundations.

### CHEERS GREET GERMAN TALK OF VENGEANCE

Protest Speeches at Wei-  
mar Wildly Applauded  
by Galleries.

### ORATORS PREDICT "DAY"

Blockade and Trade Ban to  
Be Lifted Soon, Is Ex-  
pectation.

By the Associated Press.

WEIMAR, July 9.—The  
resolution ratifying the peace treaty  
was adopted by the German National  
Assembly to-day by a vote of 208 to  
115. Ninety-nine members abstained  
from voting. The text of the resolu-  
tion consisted of two clauses, read-  
ing:

The peace treaty between Ger-  
many and the allied and associated  
Powers signed on June 28, 1919,  
and the protocol belonging thereto,  
as well as the agreement relative to  
the occupation of the Rhine-  
land, signed the same day, are  
agreed to.

This law comes into force on the  
day of its promulgation.  
Most of the Ministers were present  
at the meeting and there was a full  
attendance of Deputies. Dr. Herman  
Mueller, the Foreign Minister, in in-  
troducing the Government bills ex-  
plained that the hastening of the  
ratification order would bring about  
the lifting of the blockade.

"We are about to enter upon a  
forty years march through a desert,"  
he said. "I can find no other term  
for the path of suffering fulfillment  
of the treaty prescribes for us."

Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Cath-  
olic Centre party, said: "We agreed to  
the treaty under hard compulsion, to  
preserve ourselves from anarchy and to  
save the fatherland from internal ruin."  
Herr Kreutz, Socialist, Professor  
Schuecking, Democrat, Dr. Traub, Na-  
tional party, and Herr Kahl, Peoples  
party, all spoke, violently protesting  
the injustice of the treaty, the impos-  
sibility of its fulfillment, and declaring  
that the day of Germany's liberation  
would come.

### Speeches Loudly Cheered.

These speeches were greeted with  
such turbulent applause and handclap-  
ping that the President of the Assem-  
bly, Herr Fehrenbach, called attention  
to the fact that handclapping was  
against the rules and threatened to  
have the galleries cleared.

The National party introduced an  
amendment in favor of ratifying, with  
the express reserve that the sanction of  
international law experts be ob-  
tained first before the ratification of  
Articles 227 to 230 and that a neutral court  
should be created to investigate the re-  
sponsibility of the war.

In the course of the debate President  
Fehrenbach protested against Alsace-  
Lorraine being torn from Germany. He  
said that the treaty of 1871 simply made  
good what had been taken from Ger-  
many 150 years before. He hoped that  
the people of Alsace-Lorraine would pre-  
serve their German character, customs  
and civilization.

Ratification of the peace treaty by the  
German National Assembly removes all  
doubt of the acceptance of the terms by  
Germany.

The National Assembly by ratifying  
the treaty makes it possible for the  
allied and associated Powers to raise  
the blockade. Official notification was  
sent to Germany on June 29 that the  
blockade would be raised when the  
treaty was ratified. Placing this con-  
dition on the raising of the blockade  
was looked upon by Peace Conference  
circles as a sure plan for obtaining  
speedy ratification by Germany.

The Council of Five on Monday de-  
cided to lift the commercial censorship  
on communications with Germany si-  
multaneously with the removal of the  
blockade.

When three of the principal allied  
Powers, in addition to Germany, have  
ratified the treaty it becomes effective  
for those who have ratified it. After  
Germany and the three allied Powers  
have ratified it the treaty will come  
into force for each other Power on the  
day when it notifies the Peace Con-  
ference secretariat of its ratification.

### Knighthood Refused to British Inventor

LONDON, July 9.—Charles Han-  
nan, who claims to be the in-  
ventor of anti-airmarine smoke  
boxes, has issued the text of a  
curious correspondence between  
himself and the Government re-  
garding his invention. Mr.  
Hannan claims his invention was  
adopted, but that his stipulation  
that the reward should be a  
"good, old fashioned knighthood  
and pension equivalent" was ig-  
nored.

In February, he says, he was  
informed: "It was not found  
possible to include your name in  
the present honors list, but when  
the next one is prepared you  
shall again receive considera-  
tion."

However, Mr. Hannan says, no  
knighthood was forthcoming, and  
he decided to present the cor-  
respondence to the public.

### BRITISH DRYS BEGIN BATTLE

Campaign Started to Force  
Nation to Emulate the  
United States.

### WETS COUNTER ATTACK

Newspapers Generally Are  
Opposed to Prohibition  
Propaganda.

Special Wireless Dispatch to The Sun.  
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LONDON, July 9.—Prohibitionists in  
Great Britain are planning a great  
campaign during the coming autumn,  
but their action is being anticipated  
by the public, which now is being re-  
minded by reports of the drought in  
the United States. One newspaper  
has issued a warning against a dry  
propaganda which is coming to Eng-  
land through the medium of Ameri-  
can films. In a lengthy article it is  
pointed out that all the American  
films show only the terrible side of  
drinking and act as a continual menace  
to the British liquor traffic.

The Evening Globe says: "It appears  
that a great prohibition campaign will  
start soon backed by a fanatical body  
known as the United Kingdom Alliance  
under the leadership of a number of  
cranks who appear to have the crack-  
brained ideas of dancing Derivishes and  
as a circus described as that of a  
blind rhinoceros."

"Britons want none of them nor their  
alliance. The country has suffered  
enough during the war from the tyrannies  
of the teapot sucking fraternity; now  
that peace has returned it has no idea  
of allowing its liberty to be tampered  
with or a return to normal life  
rendered impossible by a crowd of mis-  
erable dyspeptics."

The country, however, must be on  
its guard, otherwise, thanks to the in-  
sidious propaganda of the prohibition  
funds, it may find itself voting dry  
against its will. If the American pro-  
hibitionist is followed no stone will be  
left unturned, no life untold which  
will aid in converting the working man  
and his employers into a state of dull,  
dreary dryness. This country does not  
want prohibition."

### DAVIS NAMED FOR COURT OF JUSTICE

Envoy to Great Britain to Be  
U. S. Representative.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—John W. Davis,  
American Ambassador to Great Britain,  
is understood to have been selected as  
the American representative on the per-  
manent court of international justice,  
which is to be formulated by the council  
of the League of Nations.

Mr. Davis, who formerly was Solicitor  
General of the United States, was ap-  
pointed Ambassador to Great Britain last  
September while acting as head of the  
American delegation at the Bern con-  
ference between American and German  
missions on the treatment and exchange  
of prisoners of war. He succeeded the  
late Walter Hines Page and assumed his  
duties at London last December.

Mr. Davis is the second American rep-  
resentative in the League of Nations to  
be selected. Raymond B. Foedick, a  
New York lawyer, and formerly chair-  
man of the commission on training  
camp activities, was named as one of the  
officials some weeks ago, but the position  
which he is to occupy has not been dis-  
closed.

### PRINCE OF WALES IS ILL

Aliment Is Not Expected to Fre-  
quent Canadian Trip.

LONDON, July 9.—Although the Prince  
of Wales is somewhat indisposed at  
present, there is no likelihood that his  
indisposition will interfere with his pro-  
posed visit to Canada, the Canadian  
press here announced to-day it had been  
informed. The Prince has been espe-  
cially active lately, and the chill from  
which he is now suffering is attributed  
partly to exhaustion.

### U. S. WAR COST IS 18 BILLIONS NET, REPORTS GLASS

Offsets Cut Figure From  
Thirty Billions, Congress  
Is Told by Secretary.

### BIG PUBLIC LOANS END

Rigid Economy Is Urged—  
Present Taxing Programme  
Is Necessary.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The gross cost  
of the war to the American people was  
\$30,177,000,000, according to prelimi-  
nary figures presented to Congress to-  
day by Secretary of the Treasury  
Glass.

This total probably will be cut by at  
least 40 per cent. when loans to the  
Allies and amounts invested, such as  
those for ships, for the War Finance  
Corporation, the railroads and farm  
loan bonds, are returned. Loans to the  
Allies aggregate \$9,102,000,000.

Just what the return will be from  
shipbuilding investment is not known,  
but it will be safely over \$1,000,000,000,  
to be realized from sale or charter  
of the Government fleet. The War  
Finance Corporation and the railroads,  
with the investment in farm loan  
bonds, runs approximately \$2,000,000,  
000 more. This will leave a net cost to  
the American people for one year and  
seven months of active war of approxi-  
mately \$18,000,000,000.

Just what could be accomplished  
constructively with such a fund is al-  
most beyond imagination. It was fig-  
ured here to-day that it would im-  
prove all of the highways of the coun-  
try, the waterways, railroads and pub-  
lic roads to a point nearing perfection.

### Glass Presents Details.

Detailed figures on all receipts and  
expenditures of the Treasury from April  
6, 1917, to June 30 last, a period of  
two years and nearly three months, were  
presented by Secretary Glass in letters  
to Chairman Fordney (Mich.) of the  
Ways and Means Committee of the  
Senate. The Secretary reiterated  
that there would be no other large pub-  
lic loan, but laid emphasis upon the  
fact that rigid economy and a continu-  
ance of the present taxing programme  
were both necessary to keep the Treas-  
ury in a comfortable position.

When war was declared April 6, 1917,  
the United States Government had in  
the Treasury a net balance of the gen-  
eral fund of but \$2,317,710. Up to  
June 30 the Treasury received from  
taxes and all other ordinary income a  
total of \$8,384,278,708, and from bond  
sales, Liberty Loans, Victory notes and  
certificates a total of \$48,885,572,063,  
making a grand total of all receipts of  
\$57,262,168,482. On this huge sum there  
was an offset of bonds and certificates  
retired of \$24,132,024,600. The total dis-  
bursements for the war and for the  
ordinary needs of government were \$32,-  
474,690,088, leaving a balance in the  
general fund of \$11,251,664,882.

During the war months there have been \$2,-  
250,000,000, which deducted from the  
gross expenditures for the war period,  
gave the gross war cost up to June 30  
as \$30,177,000,000.

In the war period the public debt of  
the United States increased more than  
\$24,000,000,000. The gross public debt on  
June 30, 1919, which amounted to \$11,-  
251,664,882, had jumped to \$25,484,-  
506,160.

### How Public Debt Is Distributed.

With respect to the public debt Sec-  
retary Glass said in his letter:  
"Of this sum only \$3,834,000,000 was  
in the form of Treasury certificates, or  
floating debt. Of such certificates more  
than \$600,000,000 matured or were re-  
deemed on July 1, 1919, and were paid  
out of the net balance in the general fund  
on June 30, 1919, which amounted to \$11,-  
251,664,882. Deducting the certificates  
last referred to, the floating debt on June  
30, 1919, was little more than \$3,000,000,  
000. The balance of the public debt, \$22,-  
484,506,160, consisted of the following  
amounts of the deferred installments of  
the income and profits taxes for the fiscal  
year 1919 and of the deferred install-  
ments of the Victory Loan subscriptions."

"The successful flotation of the Victory  
Loan and the adjustment of the amount  
and terms of the issue have resulted, as  
I hoped they would, in a strong market  
for the bonds of the Government. The  
necessity of Government support, and in an  
improving market for the bonds of the  
second, third and fourth Liberty Loans,  
evidenced not only by the firm market  
quotations, but by strong undercurrents

### Dirigible's Heroes Want to Live Here

HARDLY a man of the officers  
and crew of the R-34 but ex-  
pressed a firm conviction, before  
leaving, that New York was the  
place for him to live. Major  
Scott is coming back to visit.  
Pritchard, the engineer, whose  
toothbrush stirred the mustard on  
the way over, as he wrapped his  
wife's purple stocking about his  
neck before leaving exclaimed:  
"Heigho! Two thousand and  
one hours of flying, I've had. It's  
enough. I'm not afraid, but my  
wife's an invalid and she doesn't  
like it. I'm coming to New York  
and settle down. I like the pay  
your chaps earn here."

And W. W. Ballantyne, the  
stowaway, who is held ashore, to  
be returned by water to England  
to face court-martial, says:  
"I think they'll be easy with  
me on the punishment. But I'm  
coming back here to fight  
Benny Leonard. Tell him I'm  
to be the next lightweight champ.  
Fighting 'ere's easy money."

### AIRSHIP ROUSES CHEER UP TOWN

Big Crowd of "Rubbernecks"  
Runs, Shouts, Then Com-  
pares Notes.

Dirigible Flies Low Enough  
to Be Seen in Detail by  
Broadway Throng.

All that part of New York that was  
awake and could get into the street,  
or on top of a building, or stick its  
head out of a window, "rubbernecked"  
with much enthusiasm at the big British  
dirigible last night around 1 o'clock.  
The R-34 first appeared in The Bronx  
about five minutes to 1 and from then  
on her progress down town provoked  
one craning neck and exclamation after  
another.

Searchlights in Times Square and  
along the upper shores of the East and  
Hudson rivers picked her up almost  
as soon as she appeared over the city,  
but the lights further down town, even  
including the big lights on the Sperry  
Building in Brooklyn, had great diffi-  
culty in locating her. Spectators  
watching from many of the big down-  
town buildings saw the ship when  
she hovered over Times Square long  
before the downtown lights had her in  
their beams.

The spectacle of the big ship created  
a sensation in Times Square and the  
neighboring district. In at least one  
instance she caused a policeman to  
lose a prisoner. This was in Second  
avenue near Fifty-third street, where  
a man went into a restaurant and or-  
dered a meal and then refused to pay  
for it. A policeman was called and  
was about to take the man to jail when  
she came over the blimp.

Policeman, prisoner, Walters, every-  
body, rushed to the street and in the ex-  
citement the prisoner escaped.

The big airship came into the view of  
the Times Square crowd about one  
o'clock, and at 1:12 she seemed to be  
just over Times Square. She was flying  
low enough for the crowd to be able to  
see her three gondolas and details of  
the machine, and what looked like  
flashes of electricity gave the impression  
that her wireless was working. She had  
two lights, one at either end and an-  
other in the center of the big gas bag.  
Above the Times Square district she flew  
low and slowly over the Columbia The-  
atre building, then hovered for two or  
three moments directly over Second  
Square, in the full glow of the search-  
light on the roof of the Times building.

Broadway was jammed with specta-  
tors, who had learned of her coming  
through the early editions of the news-  
papers, and as she moved into view the  
crowd set up a yell and all the chauf-  
feurs honked their horns, the street  
car motormen clanged their bells, the  
elevated railroad engineers blew their  
whistles and everybody greeted the big  
ship with as much noise as possible.

Finally the dirigible turned westward  
and with her stern downward it  
looked to the crowd as if she were going  
to fall into Fifth avenue.

As she disappeared a bugler stepped  
to the centre of the space she had  
occupied and sounded "Taps." It was  
the Army and Navy's farewell to  
their visitor, but most of all it was  
the release from trying duty of the  
hundreds of soldiers and sailors who  
had served her while she was here.

Every one proceeded to obey, except  
a little group about the wireless room  
where fruitless efforts were being  
made to get in touch with the great  
ship. Every radio set within miles,  
however, was trying the same thing  
and the ether was full of chatter  
about bon voyage and good luck. The  
wireless operator at Police Head-  
quarters in New York, listening, said  
everything from the Brooklyn Navy  
Yard, the superdreadnought Panay,

Ship Rises at Midnight in  
Ideal Weather Con-  
ditions.

### 70 HOUR TRIP HOPED

Commander and Crew Start  
With Full Confidence  
of Quick Voyage.

### PICKED UP BY LIGHTS

Dirigible Vanishes After Tour  
of City, Losing Touch  
by Wireless.

At 11:56 last night the R-34  
started home. Four minutes before  
midnight the great British dirigible  
rose gently into the sky over Roose-  
velt Field. First of her kind to carry  
men through the air across the At-  
lantic, she left supremely confident  
of being the first of any kind to carry  
the same men home the same way  
again. She started on the longest  
course over the sea ever undertaken,  
with her officers predicting a record  
voyage. Though they were fleeing  
from a storm from the great lakes  
which threatened disaster to her as  
she rode at open moorings,